

# The Daily Gazetteer.

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## The History of False Patriotism in the Commonwealth of Carthage.



THE Government of Carthage so strongly resembled that of Lacedæmon, as to make our Transition from the latter to the former at once more natural and more instructive, than if we had from thence proceeded to the Roman Commonwealth. In speaking of this famous Republick, I

shall first describe its Government, next take a View of it in its prosperous Circumstances, and then proceed to point out the Cause of its Ruin, which were Domestic rather than Foreign; more the Effects of their own Vices, than either the Force or Fortune of Rome.

FIRST then as to the Form of the Government of Carthage. It was at first Monarchical, but by degrees was moulded, as Aristotle tells us, into a mix'd Form, compos'd of Aristocracy and Polity; what he means by the last, will be quickly seen. Polybius faith, that the Carthaginian Form of Rule, partook of Monarchy, Aristocracy and Democracy. In Carthage, as at Sparta, there were two Chief Magistrates, qualified by Greek Writers by the Name of Kings. Livy calls them *Consuls*; their proper Title was *Suffetes*, or rather *Sophetim*, a plain Hebrew Word, and the same which in our Version of the Scripture is rendered *Judges*. They were chosen annually, and had the prime Direction of Civil Affairs. The Carthaginians had likewise a Senate, which Aristotle compares to that of Sparta; but from the Testimony of other Authors it seems to have been more numerous, perhaps all the Nobles of a certain Age had Scision therein, as 'tis at this Day the Senate of Venice.

In this Senate, as in the Senate of Rome, the Chief Magistrates had the Right of propounding and of delivering their Sentiments; if the Senate and they agreed, the Matter went no farther; but if they differed, it came before the General Assembly of the People. In this Assembly the meanest of the People had a Liberty of Speaking, and when the Matter was once settled by their Vote, it could never be reconsidered according to their Constitution. This Aristotle held to be a Fault; that is, he conceived too great Weight to be in the Scale of the People. Polybius was of another Opinion, and declares roundly, that the Carthaginian Government was well compos'd of the Three best Forms. If I might have Leave to offer my own Sentiment, I should say, that Aristotle spoke like a Prophet, and Polybius as a Politician.

CARTHAGE might be said to be in her Zenith about the Time of the first Punick War. She had then stood upwards of Six Hundred Years, and tho' her Antiquity was great, yet her Power and Splendor were still greater. In Africa itself she held all the Countries from the West of Cyrene to the Streights of Hercules an Extent of at least Five Hundred Leagues, within which stood no less than Three Hundred Cities. All Spain she had subdued to the Pyrenean Mountains, with the Islands of the Mediterranean, Sicily excepted, and the greatest Part of Sicily. In two Treaties which she made with Rome, before she had ever made War with that Republick, she treated evidently as a Superior, prescribing the Bounds within which the Roman Ships should sail, and absolutely forbidding them to Trade either in Africa or Sardinia. The City itself, as it was extremely Happy in its Situation, being on a Peninsula, united to the Land by an Isthmus, somewhat more than two Miles broad; so it was glorious also from its Extent, which was Twenty Miles at the least, and formidable likewise for its Fortifications. Without the City Wall, properly so called, there were three others, between each of these several Streets, under them Vaults of Thirty Foot deep, capable of holding Three Hundred Elephants and all their Provender; over them were Stables and Granaries for Four Thousand Horses; the Streets themselves were compos'd of Barracks, in which, beside the Horsemen, there were quartered Twenty Thousand Foot. On the South, stood the strong Castle of *Byrsa*; and on the West, on an Arch thrown over a narrow Arm of the Sea,

stood a noble Arsenal, with a Fleet of Gallies riding under it.

THE plain Causes of the first Decay, and in Time of the total Ruin of this Republick, were the Encroachments made by the People. They could not be contented with that Share in the Government which had been originally assigned them, and which while they held, their Affairs went ever prosperously; but they would needs engross all Power to themselves, which, as soon as they found a Way to do, they used as improvidently as they had obtained it unjustly. In the Choice of Magistrates they regarded Riches and a popular Spirit, more than Integrity or Capacity. In the allotting of Provinces, they fought for Vices pleasing to themselves, in those who were to Rule, rather than such Virtues as might render them amiable to those over whom they were to bear Authority. The Vices before hinted at, were Severity and Covetousness. The former they judged necessary to keep their Subjects humble; by the latter, they desired to fleece them, in order to increase their own Riches. As to their Generals, they were neither safe from good Fortune, nor excusable on account of any Accidents, if they missed of Success. They ordered them to be Crucified, if they lost a Battle, tho' without any Fault in them; if they were Victorious through Rashness, they were Crucified also, because the Example was dangerous. In the first Punick War one of their Admirals, whose Name was *Annibal*, attacked the Roman Fleet with Advantage, and yet was beaten. He escaped all Punishment; but the Means by which he escaped it, inconceivably proves what hath been advanced. This Great Captain, whose Prudence was superior to his Fortune, when he found himself worsted, dispatched a Friend of his on Board a light Vessel to Carthage. This Man entered the Senate, and having, in the Name of the Admiral, laid before them a true state of Affairs before the Battle, demanded what *Annibal* should do? Let him Fight, replied the Senate, He hath fought, returned the Messenger, and is beaten. Their first Decision prevented their censuring the Admiral by a second; but at the same time it shewed that Things were already arriv'd at such a Pass, as to set Craft a Degree higher than either Wisdom or Fortitude.

In the same War the Carthaginian Army being defeated, in their own Country, by the Consul *Atilius Regulus*, the People cast their Eyes on *Xanthippus*, a Spartan, who commanded a Body of Greek Mercenaries, and who openly affirmed, that the Battle was lost for want of Skill in their Commanders; I say, the People cast their Eyes upon this Stranger in the Day of their Distress, and promoted him at once to the chief Command of all their Forces. He immediately took the Field with Twelve Thousand Foot, Four Thousand Horse, and a Hundred Elephants. The Romans were more numerous, and flourished with Success. They therefore did not decline fighting; and *Xanthippus*, tho' he had no Recruits to trust to, immediately advanced into an open Plain, in which he put the Issue of the Affair on a general Engagement. His Elephants he dispos'd in the Front; his Horse, which were far superior to the Romans, in the first Line behind them; his Foot, at a reasonable Distance behind these. The Consul, to avoid the Shock of the Elephants, oppos'd a narrow Front, making his Lines very deep; this served his Purpose very well, and *Xanthippus* foresaw as much; but as soon as the Roman Front was disorder'd by the Elephants, his Horse charged the Legions in Flank; to which Misfortune, the Disposition of the Army made it liable. A total Defeat followed, and excepting Two Thousand Men, all the Roman Troops were either kill'd or taken; among the Number of the latter was the Consul himself. After a Victory so great, so glorious, so entirely owing to the Skill and Conduct of *Xanthippus*, it might have been expected, that the highest Testimonies of Gratitude, the warmest Returns of Acknowledgment, should have been made him by the Carthaginians, whose Lives and Liberties he had rescued from the Jaws of Destruction. He was accordingly complimented in a most affectionate Strain, and a Vessel appointed by the State to convey him Home; but that no Stranger might boast in his own Country of his having saved Carthage, Directions were given to

those who conveyed him, to throw him and his Attendance into the Sea. Thus says *Appian*, my Author, *They punished him who had so bravely fought for them*. It may perhaps be objected, that this treacherous Piece of Policy might rather come from some of their Nobles; but whoever considers the Point closely, will see that this was impossible; had not the Advice come from the popular Faction, who durst have executed it; or why, when it was executed, did not the People call these Traitors to Account for so infamous an Act.

In their subsequent Affairs, they behaved still in the same Manner; they cherish'd *Hanno*, a Man who had got a Knack of managing their Assemblies while they sacrific'd *Gisco*, a Person of great Prudence and Integrity in their War with their Mercenaries, whom their Ambition led them to employ in two great Numbers, and whom their Avarice prompted, after they had employ'd them, to cheat them of their Pay. In their second Punick War, their Factions at Home hinder'd them from reaping the Benefit of *Hannibal's* great Exploits Abroad, and at length brought them into so miserable a Condition, that they were forced to recall him from Italy, to do what themselves had rendered impracticable, viz. To defend the Affairs of their State in Africa. But this, as it touches closely the total Extinction of the Carthaginian Power, and as the Circumstances of the shameful Peace which they then concluded with the Romans, have not been so fully treated by our English political Writers, as many other Points of ancient History, I shall make the Subject of another Paper, wherein I shall fully demonstrate what I have laid down, and in some Measure proved in this, that an unreasonable Appetite for Power, and an over-weening Affection for the pernicious Counsels of false Patriots, were the Destruction of this famous Republick, which its Constitution exactly preserved, would otherwise have render'd immortal.

R. FREEMAN.

## HOME PORTS.

Deal, March 1. Wind N. Last Night came down the Mary, Coc, for Guiney; the Gallipoly, Sauden, for Cadiz. The outward bound Ships are all sail'd, and getting ready for sailing.

## L O N D O N.

Last Night the Corpse of Mr. Deputy Turner, an eminent Linen Draper in Fleet-street, was, after lying in State, interred in great funeral Pomp and Solemnity at St. Dunstan's.

Yesterday William Noel, Esq; took the Oaths and his Seat in the House of Commons as Member for Stamford in Lincolnshire.

A few Days since was married at Whalley in Lancashire, Henry Baron of Kimden, Esq; to Miss Whitaker, Daughter of Thomas Whitaker of Simonstone, Esq; a young Lady of a considerable Fortune.

Yesterday a new Writ was ordered to be issued out for electing a Member to serve in this present Parliament for the Borough of Windsor, in the room of the Lord Vere Beauclerc, Brother to his Grace the Duke of St. Albans, who is made one of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, in the room of the Lord Archibald Hamilton.

The Rev. Mr. Knatchbull, M. A. is appointed Chancellor and a Prebendary of Durham, in the room of the Rev. Dr. Chandler, deceased.

This Day his Majesty will go to the House of Peers to give the Royal Assent to the Malt Bill, and such others as are ready for the Royal Assent.

Last Sunday died in an advanced Age, at his House in Bond-street, Captain William Morgan, Capt. of a Company of Invalids, doing Duty at Portsmouth.

On Wednesday Night last Peter Houland, Edward Flury, James Graham, John Furness, George Friday, and John Green, were all committed by Col. De Veil to Bridewell for further Examination; an Information being made against them for feloniously stealing out of several Shops, a great Quantity of Goods to a considerable Value, have committed above Thirty Robberies of that kind within the Space of

6 Weeks.



6 Weeks last past : And this Day most of the Prose-  
cutors are to be at Col. De Veil's (where the Boys  
are to be re-examined, the Eldest not being 20 Years  
old) after which they will be committed to Newgate.

Yesterday was held a General Council at St.  
James's, when Mr. Serjeant Urling, Deputy Recorder  
of this City attended, and made his Report of the  
16 Malefactors under Sentence of Death in New-  
gate, viz.

John Margetts and William Ifield, for robbing  
Isabella Cotes on the Highway.

Robert Brown John, for sending an incendiary  
Letter to Mr. Bell in Lombard street.

Thomas Cope, for stealing a Drawer of Plate, and  
other Things of Value.

Thomas Jenkins, for privately stealing a Silver  
Watch from Mr. Munday.

John Burt, for robbing Mr. John Berry near  
Islington.

Thomas Oliver and John Parrot, for robbing Mat-  
thias Holt on the Highway near Islington, of a  
Silver Watch.

John Gardener and Isaac Mortershead, for break-  
ing open a Box belonging to a Society at the White  
Lion in Grace Church-street, and stealing thereout a  
Bond of 100 l.

John Waterman, for robbing Thomas Wheeler  
near Islington, of a Silver Watch.

Samuel Taylor and John Berry, for committing  
the detestable Sin of Sodomy.

Nathaniel Hillyard, for murdering Mr. Minegan,  
a Marshals Court Officer, in the Haymarket, in the  
Year 1733.

Mary Cook, for robbing her Master Mr. Wilson,  
of a Gold Watch Case, two Silver ditto, and several  
other Things of Value.

And Thomas Gittens, for picking the Pocket of  
Mr. Hackworth, of a Silver Watch.

When his Majesty was most graciously pleased to  
order Robert Brown John, John Burt, John Gar-  
dener, Isaac Mortershead, Thomas Oliver, John Par-  
rot, and Thomas Gittens, to be executed at Tyburn  
on Wednesday next.

And to extend his most gracious Pardon to John  
Waterman, Nathaniel Hillyard, Samuel Taylor, and  
John Berry.

And to respite John Margetts and William Ifield,  
for 6 Weeks.

And to order James Cope, Thomas Jenkins, and  
Mary Cook, to be transported for 14 Years.

Plymouth, Feb. 26. 1737.

We hear that on Monday last in the Evening ar-  
rived there with his Lady, his Excellency Edward  
Trelawny, Governor of Jamaica; and after having  
staid a few Hours at Mr. Cowper's, Agent Victualler,  
they embark'd on board his Majesty's Ship the Tor-  
rington, Commanded by Capt. William Knight, and  
were received on board with the proper Salute. On  
Tuesday Morning, the Wind having turned contrary  
in the Night, their Excellencies returned on Shore.  
The Commanding Officer made him a Compliment of  
a Guard commanded by an Ensign; and the Officers  
of the Garrison paid their Respects in Person. The  
Mayor and Corporation of this Town likewise waited  
upon his Excellency, and presented him his Freedom  
in a Silver Box. Yesterday about Four in the After-  
noon, they re-embark'd, and proceeded in their Voyage  
with a fair Wind and fine Weather.

Casualties, Christnings, and Burials last Week.

Drowned, buried at St. Martin Vintry 1. Ex-  
cessive Drinking 2. Found dead at St. Bennet Paul's  
Wharf 1. Hanged themselves 2, one at St. Clement  
Danes, and one at St. Martin in the Fields. Kill'd  
by a Fall at St. Bennet Paul's Wharf 1. Overlaid 3.

Christned	Males 157	Buried	Males 239
	Females 158		Females 265
	In all 315		In all 504

Decreased in the Burials this Week 170.

Whereof have died,

Under 2 Years of Age 167	Forty and Fifty 38
Between 2 and 5 40	Fifty and Sixty 48
Five and Ten 09	Sixty and Seventy 34
Ten and Twenty 12	Seventy and Eighty 39
Twenty and Thirty 45	Eighty and Ninety 17
Thirty and Forty 53	Ninety and a Hundred 2

High Water this Day	Morning	Evening
at London Bridge	08 36	09 12

Bank Stock 142. India 175 175 1-4th. South  
Sea 100 1-hrll to 3-4ths. Old Annuity 111  
1-half 111 3-4ths. New ditto 109 1-half 3-8ths  
5-8ths 3-4ths. Three per Cent 106 3-4ths to  
1-half. 7 per Cent Loan 110 3-4ths 5 per Cent.  
ditto 100 3-8ths. Royal Assurance 110 1-half.  
London Assurance 14 7-8ths to 15. African 14.  
India Bonds 6 l. 17 s. to 18 s. Premium. South  
Sea ditto, 3 l. Premium. Bank Circulation 1 l.  
17 s. 6 d. Premium. Salt Tallow 1 to 3 1-half  
Premium. English Copper 2 l. 18 s. Welsh ditto  
15. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders  
6 1-half per Cent. Premium. Three per Cent.  
ditto 3 1-half per Cent. Premium. Million Bank  
123.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the Commissioners for building a Bridge  
from the City of Westminster, to the opposite Shore in  
the County of Surry, are to meet at their Office in  
Duke-street, Westminster, To-morrow, being the 8th of  
March, by Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon.

General Post-Office, Feb. 22. 1737.

WHEREAS the Post Boy bringing the Bristol Mail to  
London, was set upon and robbed by a single Person  
on Foot, Yesterday about Seven of the Clock in the Evening,  
at the End of Sunning-Lane, Two Miles of this Side of  
READING.

The Post Master General thinks proper to make it pub-  
licly known, that whoever shall apprehend the Person who  
committed this Robbery, will, upon Conviction, be intitled  
to a Reward of Two Hundred Pounds, besides the Re-  
ward by Act of Parliament for apprehending of High-  
waymen; and if any Accomplish in the said Robbery, shall  
make a Discovery of the Person who committed the Fact,  
such Accomplish will be intitled to the said Reward of  
Two Hundred Pounds, and also have his Majesty's most  
Gracious Pardon.

The Person who committed this Robbery, is describ'd to  
be a middle siz'd Man, had on a great riding Coat, with  
a whitish Velvet or Phyl Cape; he carried off the Horse  
and Mail; which Mail contain'd the following Bags.

Bristol,	Hungerford,	Wetbury,
Bath,	Great Beding,	Warminster,
Chippenham,	Pewsey,	Troubridge,
Calne,	Uphaven,	Bradford,
Devizes,	Netherhaven,	Froome,
Marlborough,	Ambury,	Shipton Mallet,
Ramsbury,	Lavington,	Buron,
Newbury,	Finhead,	Wells,
Reading,		

This Day is Publish'd,

[ Price 1 s. 6 d. ]

AN Enquiry into the Merit of Assassi-  
nation; with a View to the Character of CESAR, and  
his Designs on the Roman Republick.

By *Qua Caesaris, Caesaris.*  
Printed for T. Cooper, at the Globe in Pater-noster-Row.

Where may be had, (Price 1 s.)  
THE TEARS of the MUSES. A SATIRE.

This Day is Publish'd,

Price 1 s. 6 d. bound in Sheep, and 2 s. in Calf.  
Dedicated to the Right Hon. Sir John Bernard, Knt.

Lord Mayor.

THE TRADER'S Pocket Companion:

Containing, Correct Tables, ready calculated, of univer-  
sal Use to Merchants, Shop-keepers, Mechanicks, and to  
all other Persons in any Kind of Business.

A Table calculated, to shew at one View, the Value of any  
Quantity of Goods, Wares, or Merchandise, at any Price,  
adapted to all Capacities; and its particular, general, and  
extensive Use, shewn by many, and various Examples.

A Table of universal Use, demonstrated, by the Solution  
of various Questions in Multiplication, Division, Reduction,  
Merchandising, measuring Superficies and Solids, Gauging,  
Surveying, &c.

Twenty-five Geometrical Problems, with their assigned Fi-  
gures, applied to Measuring, Gauging, Surveying, &c.

A Table calculated, to discover at one View, the different  
Discounts upon any of the Branches of the Customs, upon  
Imported Goods, from one Farthing upwards.

A Table for the more easy reckoning Salaries or Wages, by  
discovering, at one View, what any Yearly Salary, Wages, or  
Estate, amounts to, by the Month, Week, or Day; and con-  
trary, what any daily Salary amounts to by the Week, Month,  
or Year.

A Table for casting up Interest at any Rate, for any Num-  
ber of Days.

The Rates and Fares of Coachmen, Carmen, and Watermen,  
with their Rules and Restrictions.

— *Si quid novisti rectius istis,*  
*Candidus impertis, si non, his tere mecum.* Hor.

By JOHN HEWITT, Accountant:  
Author of the Tables of Simple Interest, Corn-Dealer's  
Assistant, &c.

N. B. Nor one of these Books will be warranted to be Cor-  
rect, but what is signed on the back of the Title, by me

J HEWITT.  
Printed for A. Bettelworth and C. Hinch, J and J. Fox,  
J. Clarke, T. Atley, J. Hodges, C. Corbett, C. Ward and  
R. Chandler, E. Withers, G. Anderson, J. Hawkins.

This Day is Publish'd,  
AN ESSAY to ascertain the  
VALUE of LEASES and ANNUITIES  
for YEARS and LIVES, and to estimate the Chances of  
the Duration of LIVES.

WHEREIN ARE  
Many Observations on Bills of Mortality, on the State of  
the Coin, the Interest of Money, and the Price of Things, in  
different Ages; and Notices taken of several Writers on this  
Subject.

ALSO

Rules are therein given for reducing Leases for Years  
Lives to clear Annuities: shewing what Deductions are ne-  
cessary to be made for that Purpose, out of the improv'd Rent  
on such Estates; without which the Value of them cannot be  
rightly ascertain'd, and stating at what Rate Interest ought  
to be computed in purchasing Annuities or Leases, either for  
Years or Lives, if the Purchasers expect to have the Principal  
reimbursed, or an Equivalent.

A Method likewise is shewn of calculating the  
Number of Years any given Life or Lives, or an even Chance  
may probably extend, whereby Estates held by such Tenures  
may be converted into Terms certain, and the Value of them  
thereby easily seen: And all other Schemes for settling such  
Value are shewn to be false or precarious.

To which are added, in the Appendix,  
Tables adapted to these several Purposes, and in which  
Cases which may arise on the Value of Estates of the  
Kind.

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By a Select Number of Fair Dealers in  
MINERAL WATERS.

A Seasonable Caution to all PYRMONT and SPA  
Water-Drinkers.

THERE are fre-  
quently Imported  
Articles of false Water, sold  
divers Druggists and others, who  
may be distinguished by the  
having no Marks on the Bottle  
or Seal on the Flask.  
Whereas no Bottles are suffer-  
ed to be filled at the Pyrmont Spring  
without having Impressed on the  
Bottles, either in Whole or in  
Part (as in the Margin) the Arms  
of the Prince of Wales, in  
whose Country the said Spring is situated.

SO likewise the true SPA WATERS have  
the adjoining Impression (being the Arms  
of the Prince of Wales, in whose Country the  
said Springs are situated) either Impressed  
in Glass on the Neck of the Bottle, or  
with the same in Wax on the Cap of Leather  
or both.

Such Pyrmont or Spa Waters as are not thus distinguish'd  
are assuredly Spurious; and there are no small Quantities  
of such imported — which is the Reason of giving this Caution.

AN I-SYPHILICON.

THE only short and most infallible

Cure in the Universe for the Venereal Disease  
from the slightest Infection to the most extreme and depre-  
cable Degree of it, even when the Blood and Joints are  
roughly contaminated with its malignant Vapors, and the  
very Bones are affected with it.

Fresh Infections, call'd CHAPS, with all their attend-  
ing Symptoms, tho' ever so severe, are entirely cured off  
it in a few Days, and so as effectually to prevent the Blood  
and Joints from being tainted with any remaining Relict  
on one Hand, or a seminal Gleet or Weakness to happen  
on the other.

And the most inveterate Degree of the French Ulcer  
attended with Nocturnal Pains, universal Breakings out  
and all the other most exasperated Symptoms, are so  
overcome by it, and effectually and much more safely re-  
medied than by Salivation, Inunction, or any other Method  
whatsoever, and in so easy and pleasant a Manner, without  
pairing Strength, or occasioning any Inconvenience, as to  
despeak it the only apposite Remedy, or true Venereal  
Antidote in the World; and this some Thousands have  
their great Joy experienced.

It is pleasant to take, occasions no Sickness or Discom-  
fort, nor requires Confinement; but may be taken, and the Cure  
be accomplish'd, without the Knowledge of the nearest  
Friend.

Those who suspect they have received an Injury, may  
by only a Dose or two of it, be perfectly freed from all  
Apprehensions; for it suffers no lurking Venom to lie  
in the Body, but wholly extirpates it Root and Branch,  
in a gentle, easy, and most effectual Manner.

All such likewise as doubt they have some remaining  
Relicks of former Injuries, may by a few Doses of it entirely  
free themselves from all Suspicion of that Kind, for it admits  
no Foulness, Corruption, or Putrefaction whatever, to re-  
main in the Fluids, or to adhere to the Solids; and on this  
Account, in all febrile, seropituous, and even lepro-  
us Eruptions or Foulnesses of the Skin, Glandulous Swellings  
and Impurities of the Juices, it does more by one Dose  
than any other Medicine yet known can by ten.

The Price of this most Noble ANTI-SYPHILICON is but  
Six Shillings a Pot, which, considering its extraordinary  
efficacy, one Pot only being sufficient in most Cases to accom-  
plish the Cure, is not a tenth Part of its Value; and is ob-  
tain'd by the Author to be had only at Mr. RABBITT's  
Toyshop, at the Rose and Crown against St. Clements  
Church-Yard in the Strand, ready sealed up with a Book  
Instructions, by the Perusal of which, all Persons who are  
ever affected with any Degree of the Venereal Disease, may  
perfectly understand their own Condition, and certainly  
rooted out of their Bodies.

Note. Ask only for a Six Shilling Pot for the Scurvy.

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